

# Drivers Determining the Future of Carbon



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Analyst



The  
Deciding  
Factor

Carbon

# Net-zero commitments are stronger than ever

**COP26: Why The UN Climate Conference Matters Like Never Before**

**EU details ambitious plan to meet net-zero goals**

**Biden signs order for government to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050**

**How Japan is accelerating efforts towards a carbon-neutral society**

**Brazil's Lula lays out plan to halt Amazon deforestation**

“Brazil will once again become a global reference in sustainability,” the president said.

## EU gas imports from Russia

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Close to 45% of 17 EJ of gas imports come from Russia

# 7.7 EJ

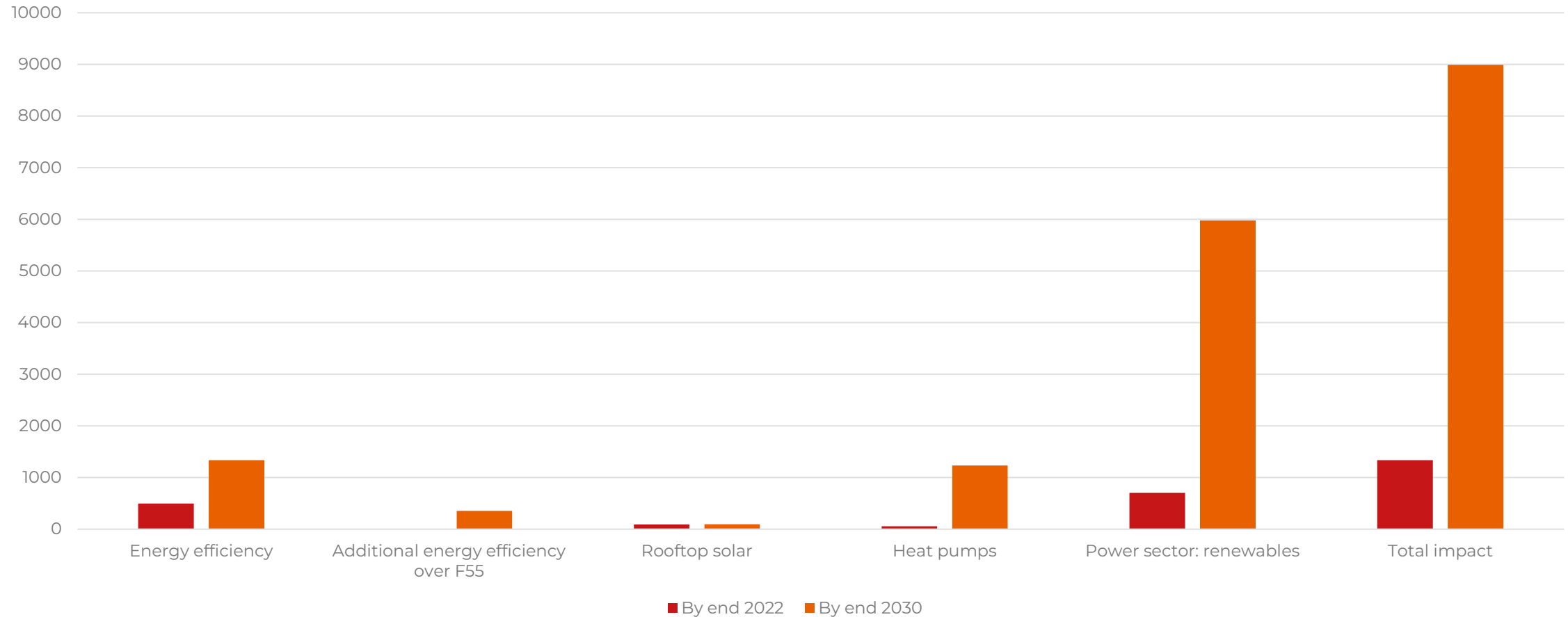
The EU, including the U.K., imported about 7.7 EJ of natural gas from Russia last year. This amount represents 45.3% of all gas imports. The runner-up is Norway, with 23.6% of all imported natural gas.

# FAST-TRACK PHASE OUT OF FOSSIL RESOURCES

## Energy efficiency and electrification first

### Renewable energy, energy efficiency, and electrification

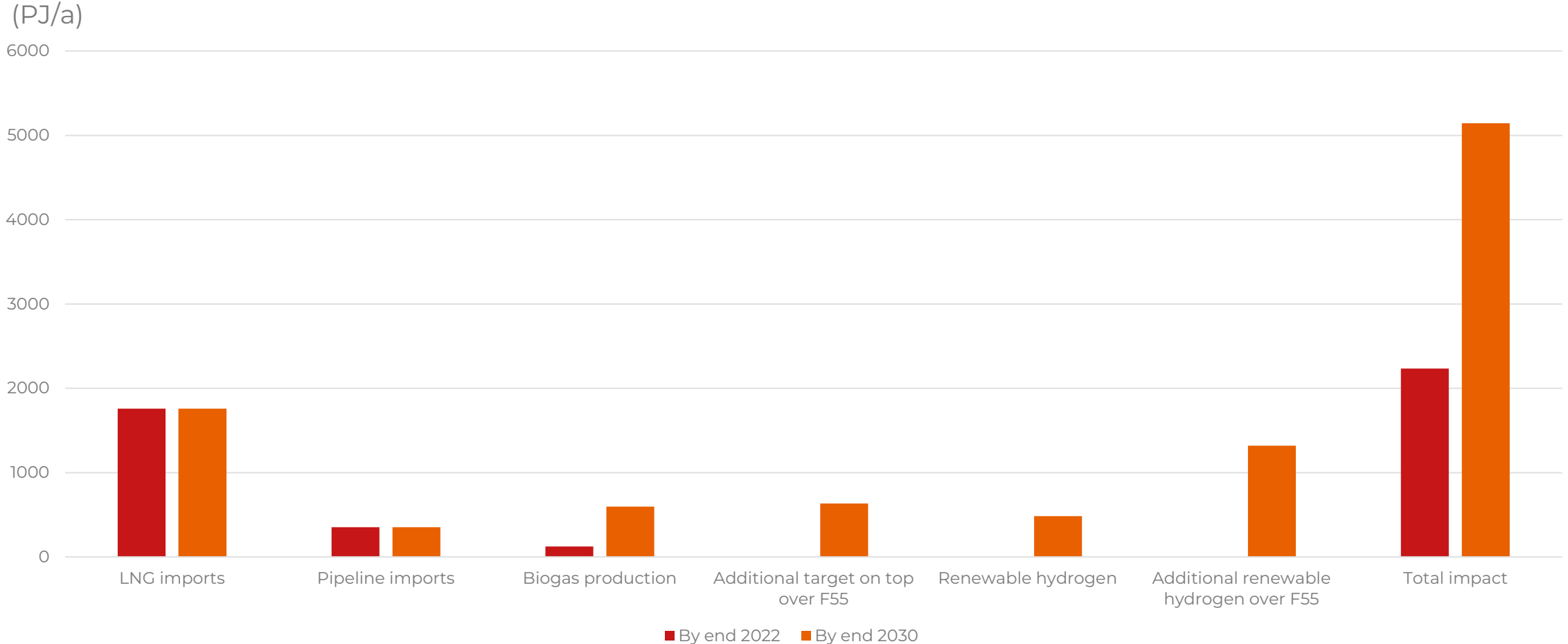
(PJ/a)



# FAST-TRACK PHASE OUT OF FOSSIL RESOURCES

## Diversify gas use

### Diversification of gas supply





**So where  
do we get our  
carbon?**

A grayscale background image showing several plastic bottles lying on a flat surface, representing recycling.

**Recycle**

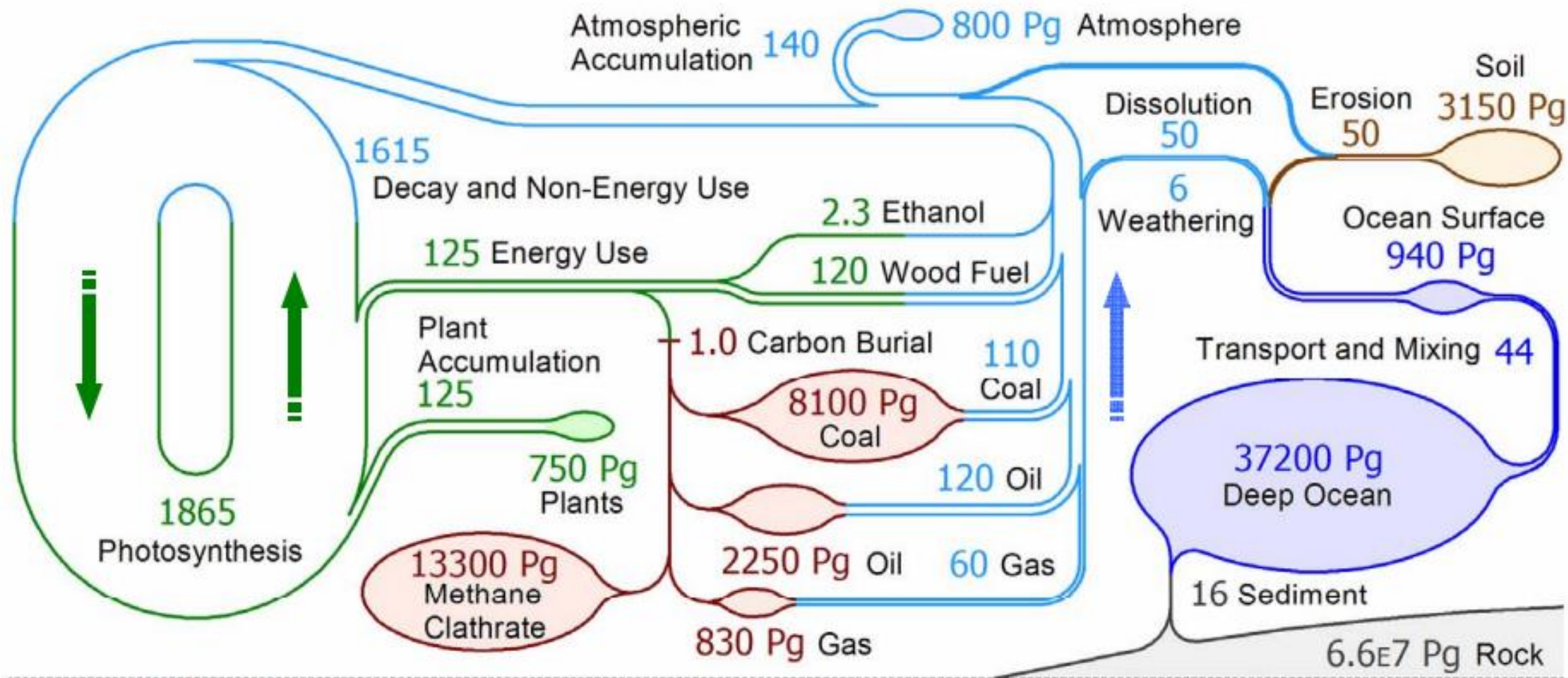
A grayscale background image showing a dense forest of tall, thin trees, representing biomass.

**Biomass**

A grayscale background image showing industrial cooling towers emitting large plumes of white steam, representing carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS).

**CCUS**





Carbon Dioxide  
Aqueous Carbon

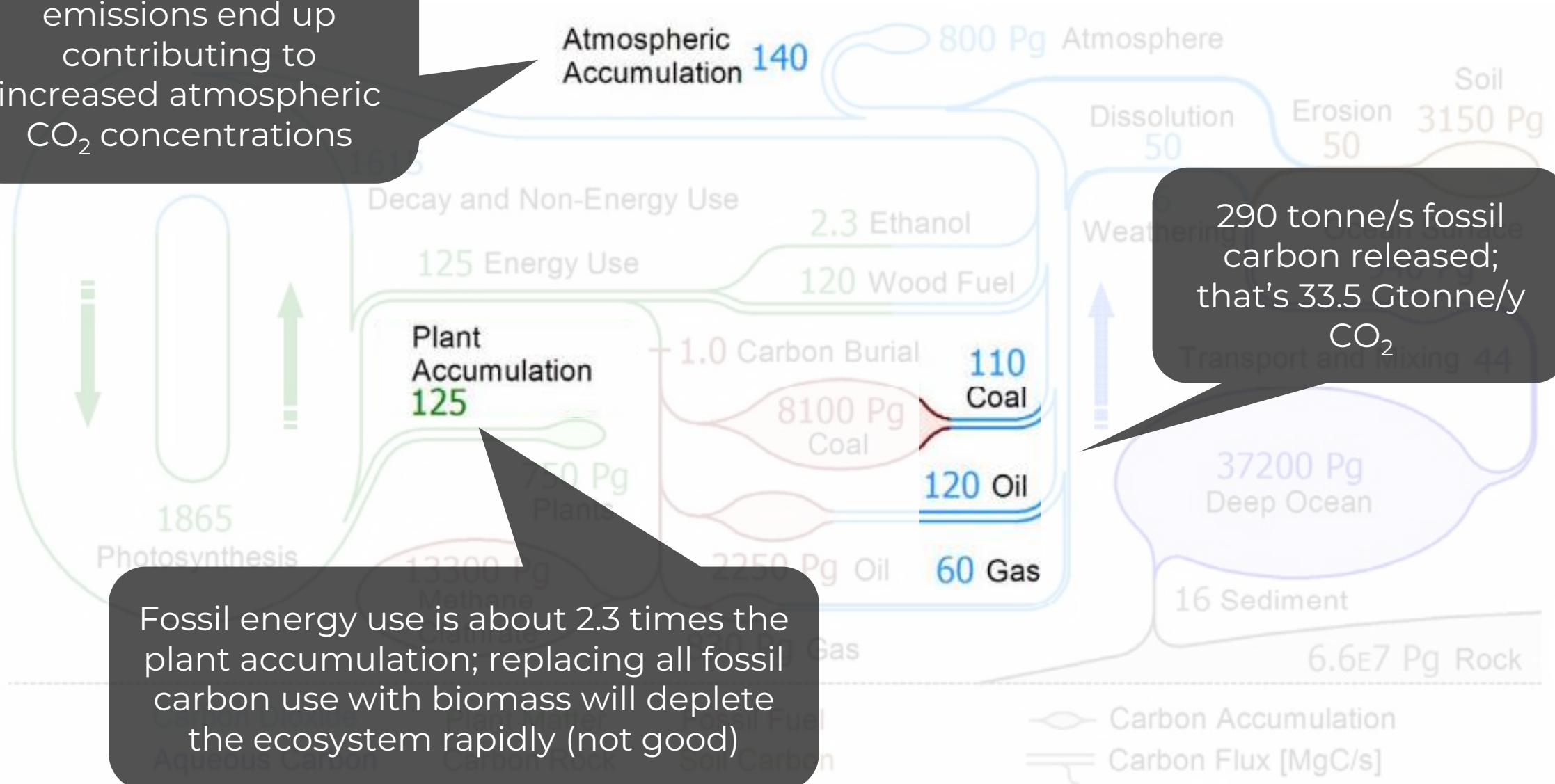
Plant Matter  
Carbon Rock

Fossil Fuel  
Soil Carbon

Carbon Accumulation  
Carbon Flux [MgC/s]

Flows in tonne/s,  
multiply by 115.6  
to get Mtonne/y  
of CO<sub>2</sub>

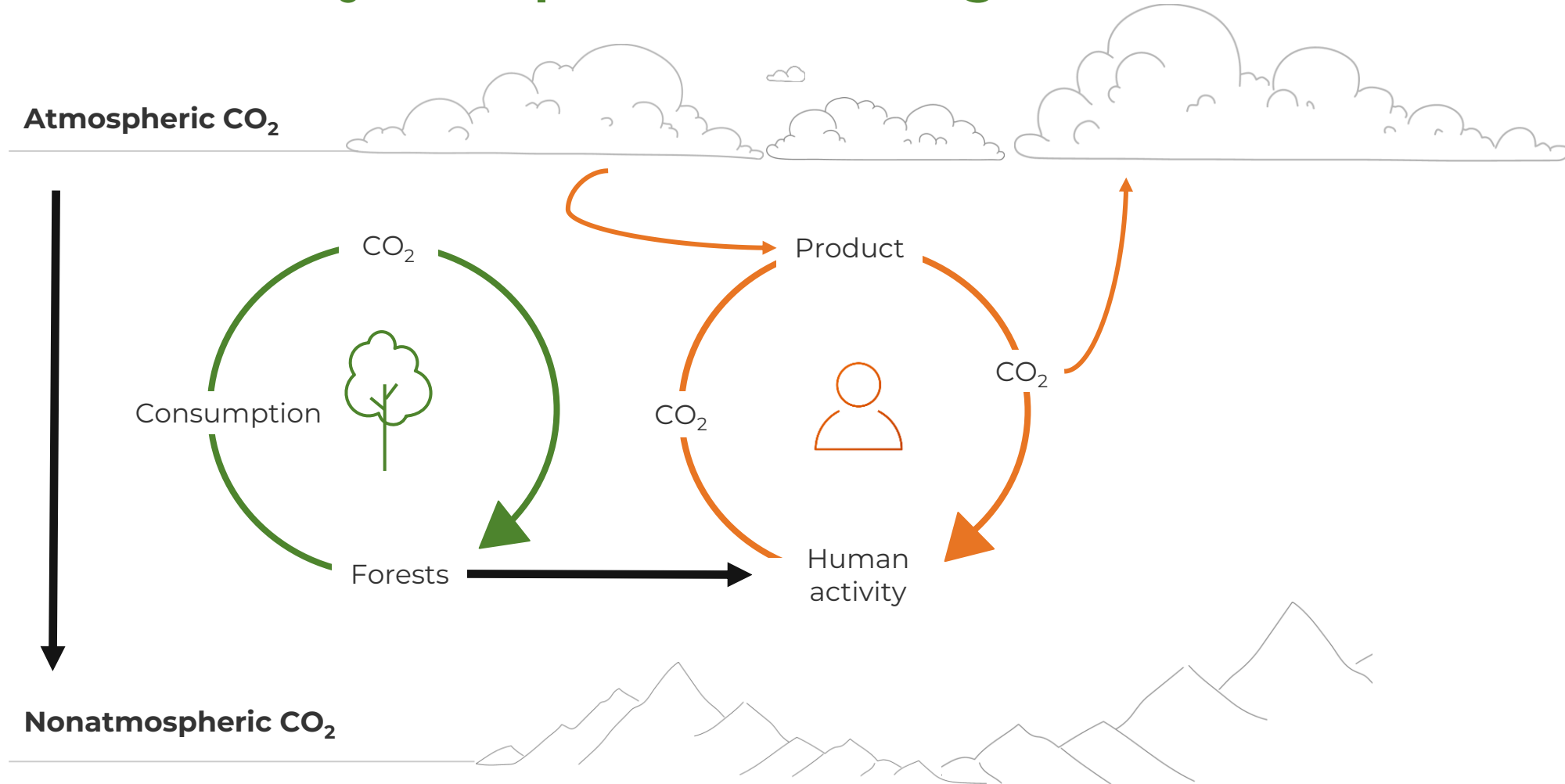
Roughly half the fossil emissions end up contributing to increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations



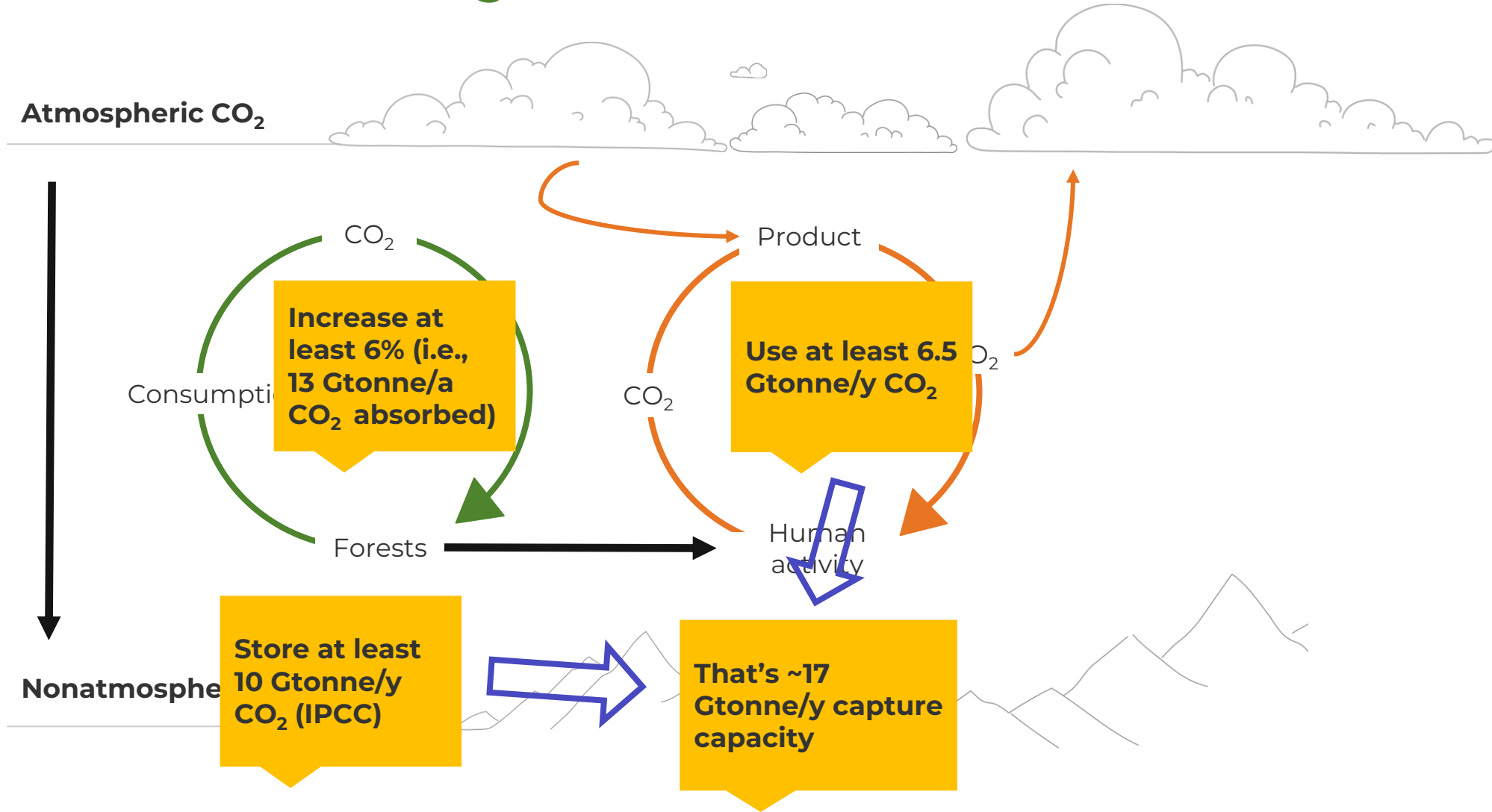
290 tonne/s fossil carbon released; that's 33.5 Gtonne/y CO<sub>2</sub>

Fossil energy use is about 2.3 times the plant accumulation; replacing all fossil carbon use with biomass will deplete the ecosystem rapidly (not good)

# The global carbon cycle requires carbon-negative interventions



# CCUS will be at least as big as biobased



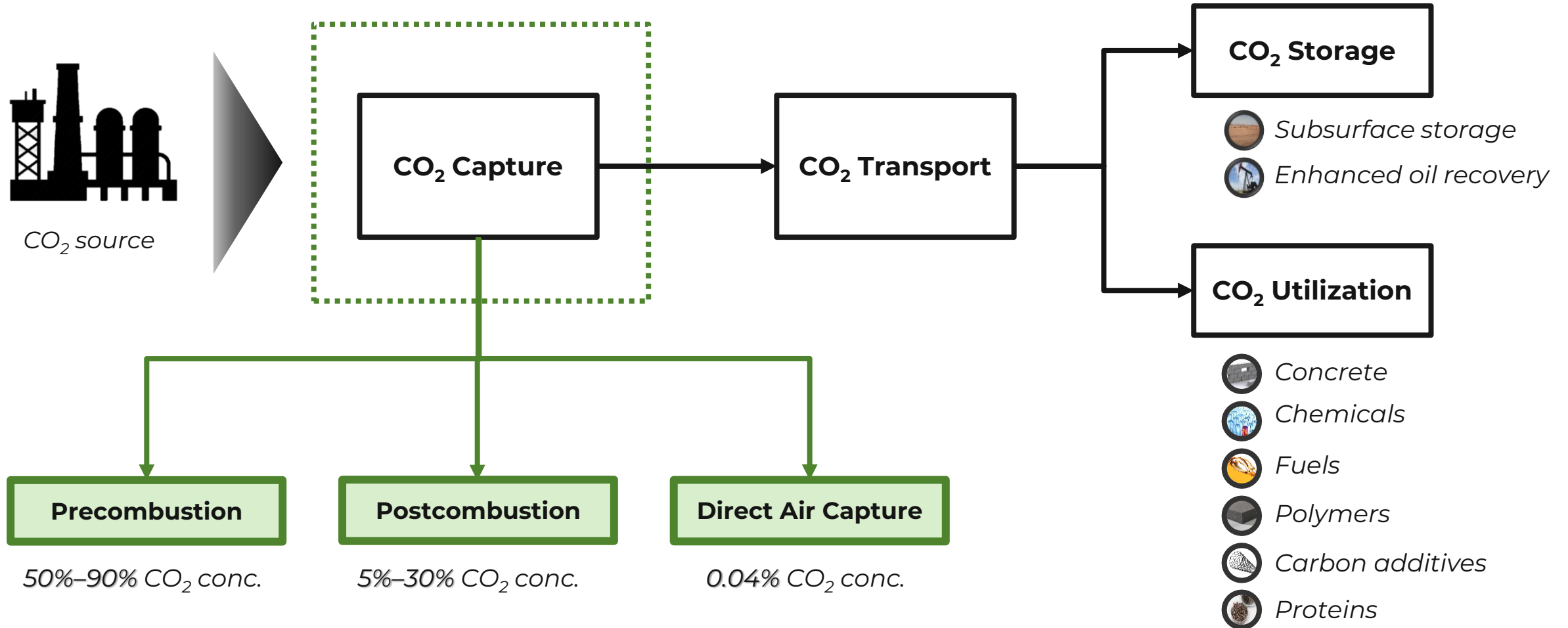
# Moving forward with CCUS

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Breaking down the value chain



## End-to-end overview of the CCUS value chain



## Collaborating corporations

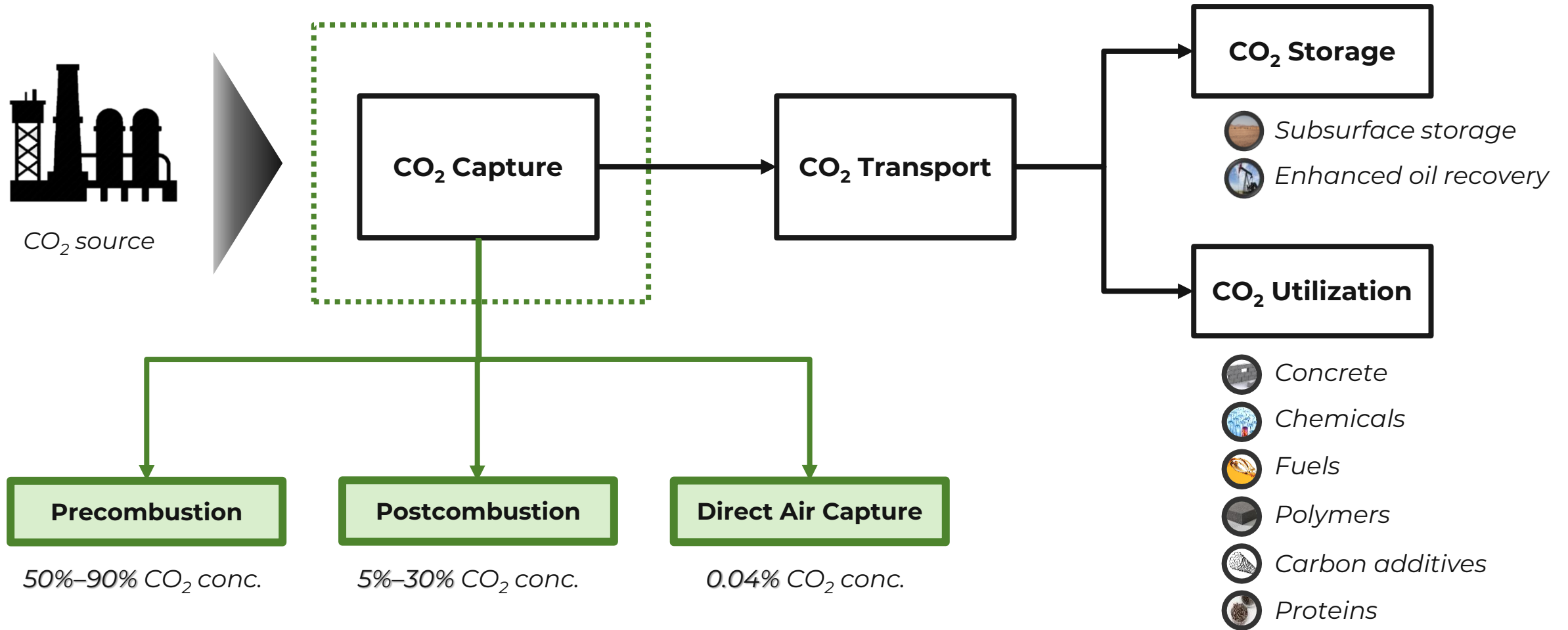
- ExxonMobil is teaming up with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) to offer a carbon capture and storage (CCS) solution.
- The two will leverage their industrial networks to tackle CCS at scale.



The two corporates provide one of the strongest offerings in the market. This announcement also marks yet another oil and gas major solidifying its CCS strategy and is an indicator for capacity emerging on the horizon.



# End-to-end overview of the CCUS value chain





## Becoming a carbon management company

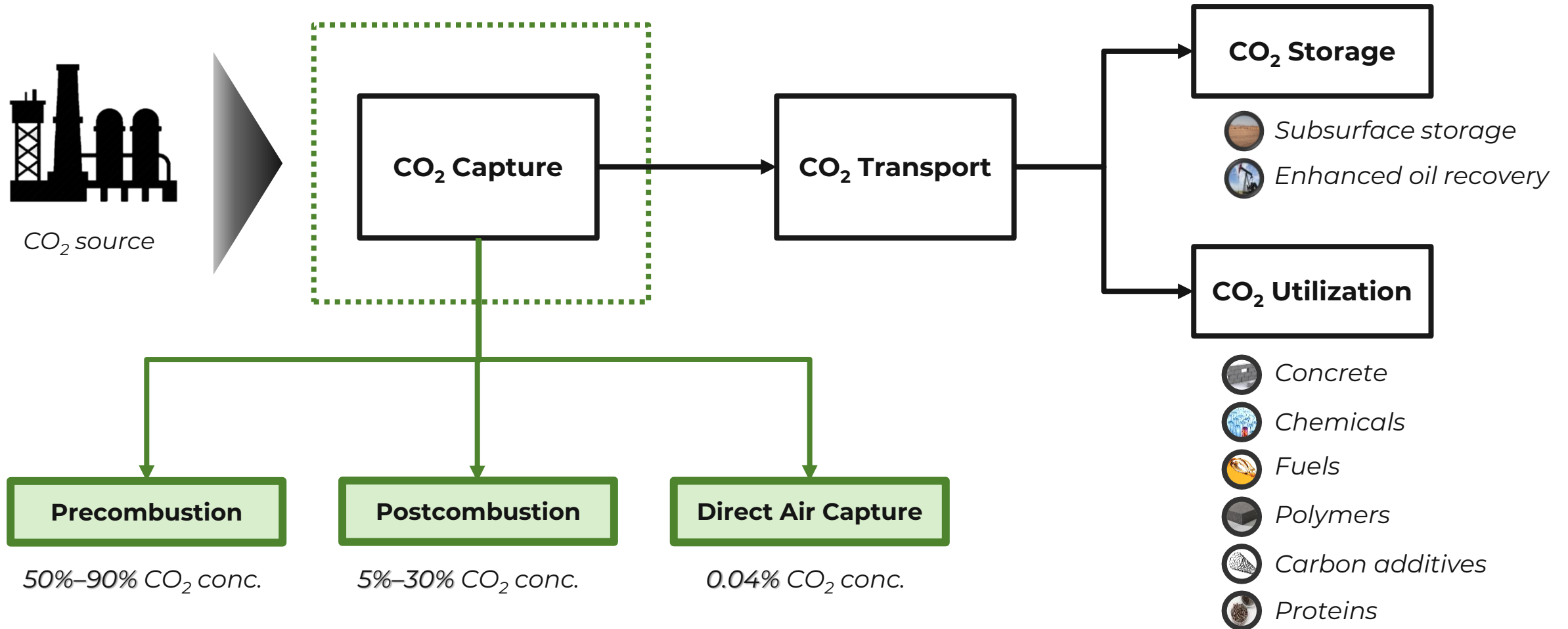
- Occidental plans to build 70 direct air capture (DAC) facilities by 2035 through its partnership with Carbon Engineering.
- Its CCUS strategy spans the entire value chain from capture to transport, utilization, and storage.



Occidental is betting that becoming an end-to-end carbon management company will address its own emissions and create a new business model handling external emissions from surrounding industry.



## End-to-end overview of the CCUS value chain



## Leading in CO<sub>2</sub>-to-methanol

- Carbon Recycling International (CRI) began operations of its first commercial facility in China, producing 110,000 tonne of methanol.
- It plans to begin operations of a second plant in China by 2023 and third plant in Norway by 2025.
- CRI's key outcomes in China include emissions abatement, waste valorization, and value creation, even though its inputs aren't necessarily all "green."



CO<sub>2</sub> utilization can provide the chemicals industry with an alternative source of essential carbon feedstock. As an interim solution to accelerate commercialization, companies like CRI can concentrate on regions that appreciate overall emissions abatement.



**CARBON  
RECYCLING  
INTERNATIONAL**



# CO<sub>2</sub> or renewables?

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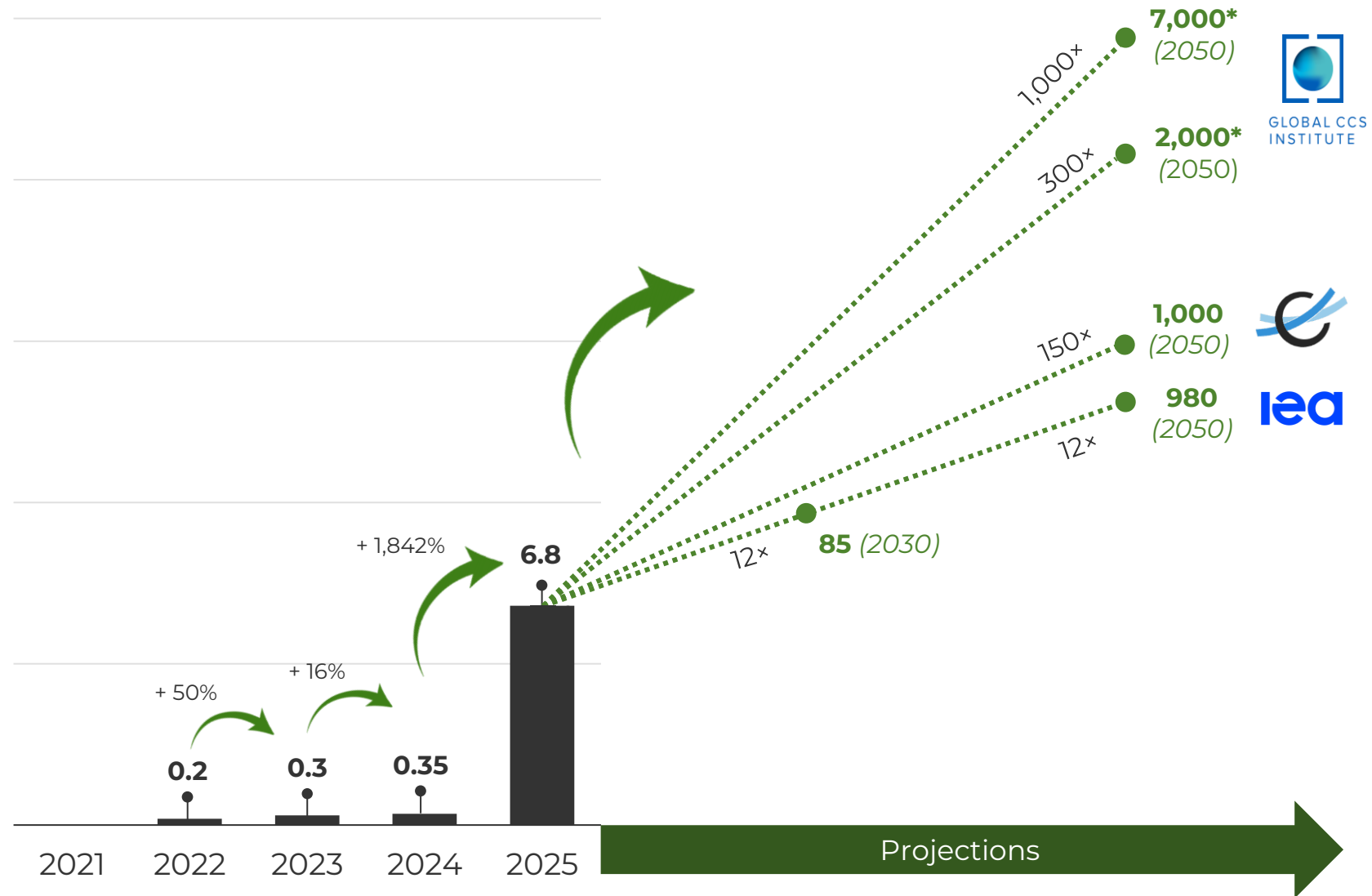
Underestimating DAC

*climeworks*

## Projected DAC capacity (Mtonne of CO<sub>2</sub>)

# Gigatonne scale DAC is inevitable but cost sensitive

DAC capacity will scale through 2050, but the magnitude of that capacity will be heavily influenced by costs, requiring an understanding of DAC cost drivers and opportunities for cost reduction.

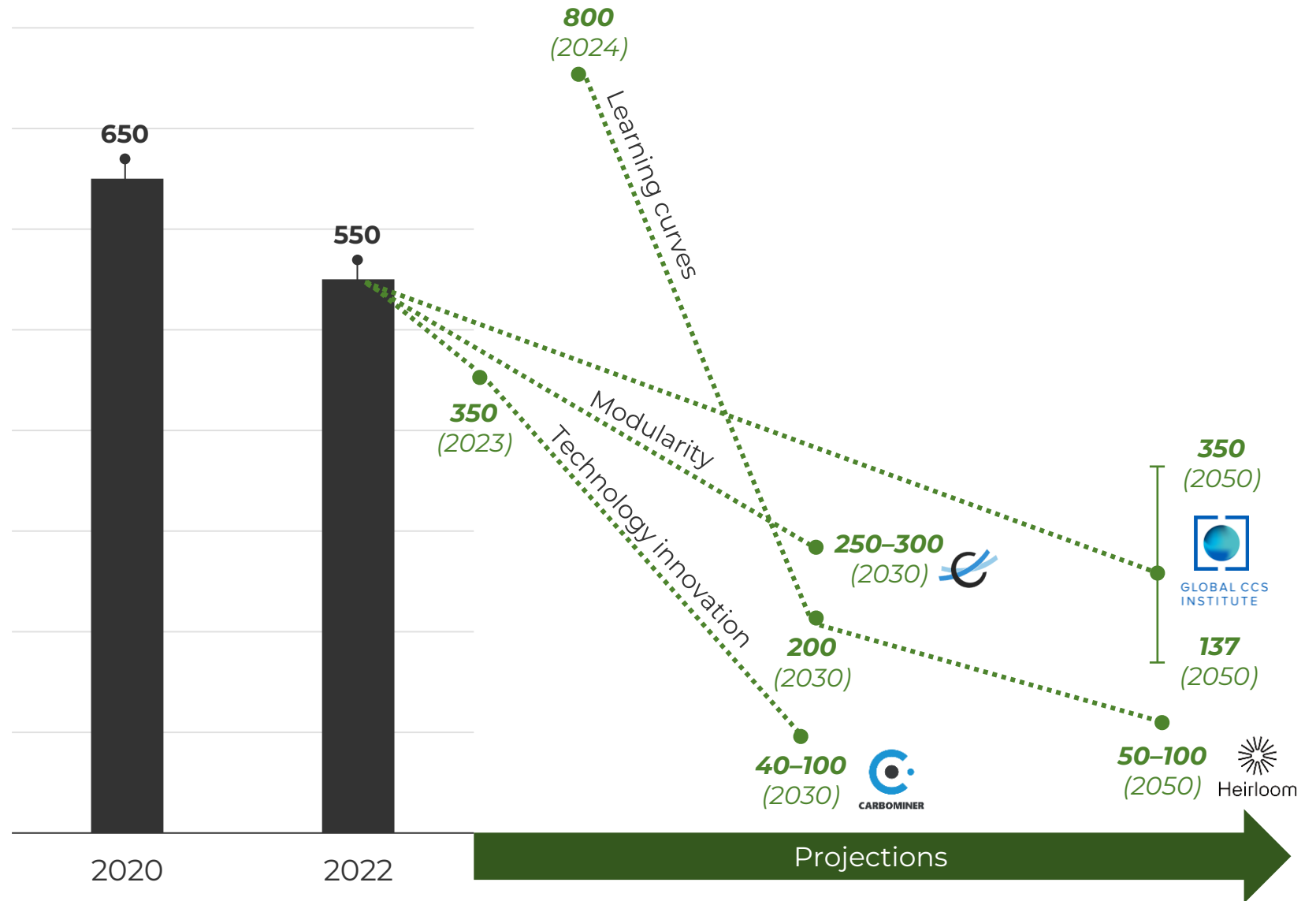


\*The Global CCS Institute projects 7,000 Mtonne of capacity at DAC costs of USD 137/tonne and 2,000 Mtonne of capacity at DAC costs of USD 237/tonne

## Projected DAC costs (USD/tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>)

# The decadelong promise of reaching USD 100/tonne CO<sub>2</sub>.

With so many cost reduction pathways and claims, it becomes important to evaluate the largest cost contributors that can help realize set targets. What influences DAC costs?



# Key Takeaways

## 1 Emissions abatement is a balancing act of technologies

All sources of carbon will play a role

## 2 Utilization is a key decarbonization pathway

Especially for industries inherently reliant on carbon

## 3 DAC cost reduction could unlock new business models

However, lower costs remain elusive today

# Thank you

A link of the webinar recording will be emailed within 24–48 hours.

## UPCOMING WEBINARS

AUGUST 8

[ChatGPT: The Emerging CXO](#)

AUGUST 10

[Decarbonization of Industry: Mapping Progress on the Lux Carbon Canvas](#)

AUGUST 15

[Evaluating Technologies for CO2 Removal and Building a Robust Carbon Offset Strategy](#)



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